

CHURCH MUST SUBMIT

French Radicals Bound to Break Ecclesiastical Influence in Politics.

BOURGEOIS READY TO TAKE THE STEP

Will Propose a Bill to Tax the Church Property, at Large.

WILL END MONARCHICAL ASPIRATIONS

Clericals Can No Longer Furnish Funds to Aid Attacks on Bourbons.

ITS IMMEDIATE SUCCESS NOT CERTAIN

Premier's Plan May Go Through the Chamber Easily Enough, but the Senate Will Prove More Difficult.

(Copyright, 1896, by Press Publishing Company.) PARIS, Jan. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Whether or not the report tonight that the present radical government has decided to recall M. de Béhaine, French ambassador to the Vatican, because of his too great friendliness toward the pope, is true, it seems certain that Premier Bourgeois means to make good his declaration soon after taking office of proposing some drastic measures against the church in France. M. Bourgeois' first official statement in the Chamber contained the promise "of a bill to regulate associations as a prelude to the separation of church and state." This bill will shortly be introduced, and it will, the World correspondent has reason to state, be made a pretext for a determined effort on the part of the government to break the power of the ecclesiastical organizations in France. This is the radical program in opposition to the ministry's announcement in November, 1893, of a new rapprochement between church and state, hostile to each other since the days of Gambetta. Leo XIII had previously issued his conciliatory message to the republic, which led to the formation of the rallies party among the French Catholics, who have given but qualified support to the republic.

FOLLOWING RIOTS' LEAD.

The forthcoming bill had a predecessor in the measure proposed by M. Ribot after the fall of Casimir-Perier and Dupuy, by which a heavy tax was imposed upon ecclesiastical property on the ground that such property had never paid any succession duty, for religious orders never die. This plan was estimated to produce 25,000,000 francs yearly. It was bitterly opposed by the clergy, who appealed to Leo XIII, but he declined to intervene, and left them complete liberty of action, but Ribot fell, and the French clergy and monarchists urged upon President Faure that, as he owed his election to their votes, he must entrust the formation of a new cabinet to the clerical nominee. Ribot, however, had the fear of Casimir-Perier's fate before his eyes, and the radical Bourgeois was summoned. This was at once accepted by clericals, and doubtless at the Vatican, as extremely hostile to their interests, a feeling intensified by the acceptance of the foreign portfolio by M. Bartholot. The measure, which has been doubted up to the time when M. Bourgeois would have the courage to enter upon the crusade, but your correspondent has learned from a near political friend of the premier the main points of the proposed bill.

GIVES IMMUNITY TO SOME.

It will give, in the first place, complete liberty of association, which has been denied since the days of Gambetta, but it will strictly define the position of permanent associations possessing real estate, and will compel all such organizations to prove their "public utility." Many humanitarian societies such as the Society for Saving Human Life, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, to animals, etc., are recognized by the government as being of public utility. Several religious orders already enjoy such recognition, among others the Jesuits, the Dominicans and the Little Sisters of the Poor. But besides these well known societies there are hundreds of religious associations possessing enormous wealth in stocks, vineyards, estates and buildings, whose public utility, it is claimed, is not evident.

THE ASSOCIATIONS WILL BE REQUIRED BY THE

forthcoming bill to furnish proofs of their public utility, as well as detailed statements of their wealth and to which it is not put. If proof of public utility is not furnished the associations may be dissolved and their property confiscated. In any case the property returns will be used as a basis for taxation.

CATCHES THEM AGAIN.

Under the Ribot law the many religious associations, among others the Dominicans and the Jesuits, were assigned a certain number of their members to solicit legacies. In order to circumvent the heavy death duties levied in France upon all bequests to associations, it has been customary for some time for legacies thus obtained to be bequeathed to a member of the order instead of to the order itself.

The new bill authorizes the relatives and heirs of the testator, who has thus bequeathed money or lands to a member of a religious order, to collect and produce proof that the order itself and not the individual member was intended to be the real beneficiary. If such proof can be produced the bequest will be annulled and the property divided among the natural heirs. Moreover the order thus proved guilty of fraud will be liable to cancellation of the recognition of its public utility, and consequently will be liable to dissolution and its property may be confiscated. Property thus confiscated probably would be applied to the relief of the poor or the creating of an insurance fund against old age.

WILL BREAK THE CHURCH'S POWER.

"In this way," said M. Bourgeois' friend, "the government hopes to obtain effective control of the religious associations by purely fiscal and legal means, and to prevent clerical organizations from ever becoming centers for monarchist propaganda or from furnishing vast sums of money for a monarchist campaign, as was done during the Boulanger episode. It is hoped to cripple the French church as a political machine, and to render innocuous any further political order that may be received from the Vatican."

Should the Senate reject the bill and a deadlock result, Parliament probably would be dissolved and a radical majority returned sufficiently strong, perhaps, to avert the Senate into submission.

SANGUINELY HAS A NOTED LAWYER.

His Appeal to Madrid Will Be Presided over by General Franco.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Nicholas Salmeron, a famous lawyer and politician of Spain, will represent General Julio Sanguinelli in the Madrid court, to which the latter appealed after he was convicted here of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment.

On Wednesday night a small detachment of insurgents rode to the town of Cidra and inquired for the nearest physician, then rode to his home, pulled him out of bed and took him to a place four miles distant, where there was a strong insurgent encampment. Four rebels had been seriously wounded. When the doctor had dressed their wounds he was permitted to go home.

A new military hospital is to be opened soon in Matanzas. It will have accommodations for 250 patients. Word comes from Pinar del Rio today that Maceo, with many sick men, encamped on the 19th near Sabal. His command was closely pursued by the Spanish column under General Lugo. At Sabal Maceo's men looted the stores and took horses, provisions and arms.

A train reached Matanzas Thursday with ten Spanish soldiers, who were wounded in an engagement between the rebels and a detachment of General Prat's command.

Reports received say the insurgents are well scattered over Matanzas province, and are continually marching, burning property and destroying railroad bridges. At Benavitas they burned the station, cut the telegraph wires and tore up the rails. The same band demolished the aqueduct supplying Matanzas City with water, broke the machinery and left nothing but a small shed used for a dwelling by a guard. The same day the insurgents, under Rafael Cardenas, had a skirmish near the San Calixto sugar plantation estate, near Cidra. Four insurgents were killed. At San Miguel a band of insurgents, 1,500 strong, visited that town and took all the horses.

SIZES UP SOME MISTAKES.

One who has closely followed the course of affairs in Cuba said to me today: "It must be acknowledged that the Spanish military authorities in power at the beginning of the revolution underrated it. They treated it as an ordinary riot, a small sized insurrection or a limited uprising of certain elements on this island that could be put down promptly without calling in the aid of the duly organized military forces. Subsequent events, however, proved that this was a grave mistake. We have come to realize that we are not dealing with an everyday, unorganized band of rebels or bandits, but are compelled to face well organized rebel troops, commanded by officers of ability and not unfamiliar with the art of modern warfare. The Spanish commanders in charge during the early stages of the rebellion committed a grave blunder by dividing and cutting up the powerful army Spain sent to Cuba into a large number of small detachments, and distributing them over the island instead of massing the troops in large forces, thus creating powerful commands."

"I am at a loss to conceive how it could be possible for the insurgents to enter Havana province. If I were commander-in-chief of the island, I should have sent to the capital a unit after defeat was staring me in the face. Look at the situation, as we know it to exist, from the information we receive daily from the various commands in Cuba. Maceo is virtually cut off from Gomez. The latter is well east and hampered; a sick man, knowing he is being pursued by strong columns of our forces. Look at Gomez. He sent a detachment of 1,000 men to Matanzas province, ordering the insurgents under Alvarez to join him and strengthen his command. We succeeded in cutting Alvarez off. They cannot join. I can force nothing but absolute defeat of the rebel forces."

"One more point I want to mention. Reports have been circulated in the United States and elsewhere telling yarns like this: 'A band of 500 or 600 Spanish soldiers attacked the insurgents, 1,000 strong. The Spanish defeated the 1,000 insurgents.' This is ridiculous on its face. Such trash helped materially to discredit the official reports given out by the Spanish military authorities."

"We want the American public to feel that we are always telling the truth in our dispatches, no matter if the truth hurts. To tell the exact truth is always best in the end."

ROEDER.

GUATEMALA, Jan. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Spanish colony met Thursday to devise means of helping Spain against Cuba and subscribed \$11,900 to be delivered to the Spanish minister. Another meeting will be held next week.

GENERAL GARCIA SAILS FOR CUBA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The Press will print tomorrow: "It is stated in this city, from what is considered authoritative sources, that General Garcia, the most distinguished Cuban general now outside of Cuba, sailed from this port on Thursday of this week on board the fruit steamer Bernard, bound for Cuba, and that he will land there with the most formidable expedition that has ever left this country. It is said he will take command of the expedition on the high seas, where he will meet the fruit steamer Justo, which carries on board a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board. General Garcia came to this city from England on January 18, accompanied by his two sons, Carlos and Justo. His every movement was watched by agents of the Spanish government. He knew this, and as a last resort he separated from his son Justo, and gave the information of the expedition into his hands. The Spanish government agents paid no attention to young Garcia, and he succeeded so well, it is said, six days ago the steamer Justo, belonging to a fruit firm, sailed out of New York harbor, having on board a large number of Cubans, over 50,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 rifles and some field artillery. General Garcia and his son Carlos were taken on board the Justo at sea. The Justo is expected to reach a point off the Florida coast today, where the transfer of the entire expedition to another steamer will be made. The destination of the expedition is near the boundary line of the province of Pinar del Rio. General Gomez has been kept thoroughly informed of the movements of the expedition."

Turks Deny the Story.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Turkish embassy has published an official denial of the Pall Mall Gazette account of the treaty between Turkey and Russia. The representatives of the Ottoman empire in England say that the report is absolutely unfounded.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending January 21 were \$341,000, as compared with \$274,000 for the corresponding period last year.

MONEY FOR THE NAVY

Reichstag Not Favorable to Voting Large Sums for the Purpose.

MUST BE RAISED IN SOME OTHER WAY

Emperor Determined to Build a Large Number of New Ships.

SEES A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY

Official Report of the Colonial Office is Not Encouraging.

AMNESTY DECREE VERY AMBIGUOUS

Courts Scarcely Know How to Apply It—German Engineer Invents a New Military Rifle.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Jan. 25.—A project is now being seriously considered by the emperor and the cabinet, of providing for a formidable increase of the German navy. It is well known that his majesty has long wished to do this, but the refusal of the Reichstag to vote the necessary funds has rendered the scheme impossible up to the present. Recent events, however, especially the attitude of Great Britain toward Germany, have ripened the plan to accomplish an extension of the navy without the grant of large sums of money by the Reichstag. The emperor, during the past fortnight, has had a number of conferences with authorities on colonial affairs with reference to the position and needs of the German colonies, compared with the naval resources, and the inadequacy of the German navy, particularly in first class ironclads and cruisers, to maintain Germany's pretensions as a colonial power, was generally recognized.

This year's budget shows but a small item for new battleships, and the present Reichstag, which expires in 1898, will not vote large sums for the navy. Therefore, in order to overcome the difficulty thus presented, it is now proposed to raise a loan of 300,000,000 marks, the means for which are to be obtained by the conversion of the 4 per cent funds into 3½ per cent. His majesty sounded the leaders of the parties, both in the Reichstag and in the Diet, during the recent feasts, and received encouraging replies. Dr. Miquel, the minister of finance, was favorable to the scheme, but Prince Hohenzollern, the chancellor, and several other ministers are opposed to it.

COLONIAL PARTY ENCOURAGED.

The colonial party has been much encouraged by Emperor William's speech, delivered on January 18 last, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the re-establishment of the German empire. It has stirred them to increased activity, and at an enthusiastic meeting of the Colonial association on Thursday evening last, Dr. Peters, the explorer, urged that a petition be drawn up and addressed to the emperor, in favor of a large increase of the navy, in order to protect Germany's world-wide interests at sea, for instance, Adelaide, San Carlos, on the Orinoco and on the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Among other things, Dr. Peters said that Germany must have the power to act, and not have to waste time in talk. Prince von Arnheim, who presided, was more conservative in his remarks. He condemned any precipitate action, and pointed out that it was impossible for Germany to create a navy which would rival that of Great Britain. The meeting, nevertheless, adopted Dr. Peters' resolution, and a petition setting forth the demands of the Colonial association will be presented to the chancellor and to the Reichstag. It will contain the request that 300,000,000 marks (about \$75,000,000) be appropriated to increase the navy.

An instructive contrast to these demands is furnished in the official report of the colonies, which has just been published. From this document it appears that out of the thousands of Germans to whom the emperor referred only 700 have apparently elected to take up their residence in Greater Germany and of this number 250 are military and civil engineers, 150 are agriculturists, and the remainder are scattered throughout the colonies, making a total of over 11,000,000 marks. Striking testimony of the militarism of the colonial government is shown in the fact that the report lists negroes, donkeys and oxen together, under the heading: "beasts of burden" of low Africa.

EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Emperor William's birthday, on Monday next, will be celebrated in the usual way. Among the princes present will be the king of Saxony, the grand duke of Baden, and others of almost equal rank. Prince Hohenzollern will give a banquet to the foreign ministers in honor of the occasion. A heroic statue monument of Prince Bismarck is to be erected on the northernmost point of Germany's frontier, on the summit of the Kinsberg, Schleswig-Holstein.

A Berlin engineer, Paul Brand, has invented a new military rifle, which is worked by compressed air. His magazine contains a great number of bullets, and the projectiles have a perforating force 145 per cent higher than those of the Mauser rifle. A military commission is now studying the new weapon.

In order to save the Hülgen chain of islands off the Schleswig coast from destruction, the Prussian government has asked the Diet for a large grant of money. These islands were partially submerged during the recent storm, and there was heavy loss of life among the inhabitants.

The amnesty decree which Emperor William issued on January 18, was so indefinitely worded that the courts doubt how to apply it. In Hamburg and Altona, 500 prisoners were released, but of this number 164 had to be reincarcerated the following day.

The imperial court at Leipzig on Monday last ruled on a case which affects the rights of many German-Americans. F. W. Bohne of Brooklyn, N. Y., was fined, in September last, the sum of 20 marks for evading military service by emigrating. The court quashed the sentence as not being in accord with treaty rights.

Secretary of the Interior.

Reckle, is drafting new regulations for the purpose of rendering the petroleum monopoly harmless in Germany. A new system of traffic rules will put the German refiners upon equal terms with the foreign refiners.

and especially with their American competitors.

Herr Knebel-Doeberitz, a high official of the ministry of the interior, who drafted the regulation excluding the American insurance companies from doing business in Germany, has received a high decoration from Emperor William.

The government architect, Herr Hans Zepke, has accepted the post of professor of architecture at Columbian university, Washington.

Dr. Ashwardt has written to friends here saying it is his intention to remain in the United States as editor of a western newspaper.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Theodore Runyon and Mrs. Runyon died on Tuesday with the ex-empress Frederick. On Thursday Mr. Runyon was present at Emperor William's diplomatic dinner at the palace. His majesty was very pleasant to the United States ambassador, and referred jokingly to the Venezuela question as the "late unpleasantness."

NEWS FROM THE SKIRMISH LINES.

Cuban Insurgents Worsted in Several Small Engagements.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Colonel Calles, one of the Spanish army who has been in pursuit of General Maso Gomez, commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, telegraphed today from Quivican, south of this city, as follows:

"I started from San Felipe to Ponce Redondo. Learning at the latter place that the army was crossing the line between these towns, I returned to cut them off at Punta Brava, moving after half an hour's journey upon their main force, which I cannonaded and succeeded in placing under its aid at the San Raphael cattle farm. I followed the enemy from San Raphael to Quivican, causing them many losses. Five men were killed with bayonets by our guerrillas. The engagement lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock last night."

Two rebels who were captured say that Gomez is suffering from a bullet wound in the leg, which he received on January 10 at the fight which took place at La Gira. Among the wounded yesterday is the rebel general Antonio Castillo, who became separated from the rebel force after the battle. Gomez's idea is to assist Maceo, as the latter's situation is causing him much anxiety. Gomez has sent messengers to Matanzas after the hands under Alvarez and Nunez. The Spanish loss was small.

The death of the insurgent leader, Simon Sanchez, from wounds received on an engagement with the Spanish troops is confirmed from several sources.

The insurgents commanded by Lacret, Clotilde Garcia and Roban, while on their use of their artillery the insurgents' positions, burned three culverts and attacked a way to Cervantes, in the province of Matanzas, with a loss of four killed.

The large crowd, numbering several thousand people, which gathered today at the public drawing of the lottery, caused the drawing to be temporarily suspended. It will be resumed this evening.

A dispatch this afternoon from Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, says that General Gonzales Munoz at La Mula pass in the river Cauto district overtook the insurgents commanded by Castillo, Francisco Robal and others. After two hours' fighting, during which the Spanish made good for at the river Camajuani. They were captured and they were compelled to retreat with a numerous loss. The troops had one man killed and sixteen wounded. Of the latter eight men are seriously wounded.

General Maceo and Leader Varona on the 20th inst. effected a union with Dr. Gaias. On the 22d they defeated Mantilla, together with Leader Garza. Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona. Retreating toward Plantation Galzo, they were again overtaken and defeated with considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. Besides losing a number of their men, they lost 600 horses, and they were unable in the province of Pinar del Rio to force Maceo's forces were worn out from the marches since his last engagement at Talara and Tarazona